Noli Me Tangere. William Dean Howells, a discriminating critic, pronounced RizaPs *Noll Me Tangere* the greatest book written in any language in fifty years. Complete English editions of the novels have appeared and have enjoyed wide circulation.

Rizal gave his final message to his dearly beloved fatherland in the beautiful poem, *Mi Ultimo Adios* ("My Last Farewell"), written some nights before his martyrdom. No one can translate these verses without tragic loss, but a number of attempts at English versions, eleven in all, have been made. One of the first was made by an Italian, Zanoni Volpicelli 5 and another, it is interesting to note, was rendered by a Japanese, Dr. Y. Mikami. The most widely known version is the one done by an American, Charles Derbyshire. The poem has been recited with dramatic effect on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

The Philippine Revolution naturally encouraged prolific writing and was attended by the issuance of State papers of more or less intrinsic value. Major J. R. M. Taylor translated and compiled the insurgent records, but the work was left in the form of galley-proofs in the archives of the War Department at Washington. General Emilio Aguinaldo's account of the Revolution appeared in his *Resena Veridka de la Revolution Filifina* ("True Version of the Philippine Revolution"), which was written by him and corrected by one of his advisers. Apolinario Mabini, the premier of the Revolutionary Government, afterwards wrote

La Revolution Filipina ("The Philippine Revolution"), and Felipe G. Calderon, the author of the Malolos Constitution, brought out *Mis Memorias Sobre La Revolution Filipina* ("My Memories of the Philippine Revolution"). These works are valuable because furnishing source material, but do not shine with literary brilliancy.

What has been termed with questionable right the Golden